terring the management of the telegraphic systems from private companies to the government, has re sed a letter to the secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, in answer to an application made by that body that a uniform rate of sixpence should be charged for all telegrams of a certain length sent from one part to another of the Emitea Kingdom. Mr. Scudamore's reply is conveyed in the following words:—

veyed in the following words:—

I am directed to acquaint you that the Marquis of Hartington is not insonable to the advantages derivable from a uniform sixpence rate for the tegrams throughout the United Kingdom, and that the subject will receive due consideration when the proper time arrives. At the same time I am to exist in the time I am to exist the constant time I am to exist the I am to exist the I am the I am to exist the I am to exi

It is understood that the new casie which it is intended to lay from the Orkneys through the Faroe
lalands to Queece, as well as the Fentiand Frith
line, will pass into the hands of the government on
their comoletion. Messages will be traismitted for
their first time through the French Atlantic cable on
sunday next. One of the most extensive schemes
for telegraphic extension recently considered
will shortly, it is believed, assume a
definitive shape. It provides for connecting
Jamaica with other West Indian Islands, and
also with Surinam, on the South American coast, and
New Granada. From Surinam communication
would be effected with the existing Brazilian lines,
and from New Granada with Eduador, Peru and
Chile. The means of telegraphic correspondence Chile. The means of telegraphic correspondence would then exist between the West Indian Islands and Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Contederation, and the republics on the east coast of South America. Concessions for forty years have been obtained from the Spanish government, and the colonial governments of several of the islands have undertaken to pay a considerable subsidy for a space of ten years. It is calculated that the system will supply the agency of felegraphy to 12,000,000 of people. From Surinam it will be easy to extend the lines to Rio Janiero, with stations at Pernamburo, Sahia and other places. The system can also be united with these completed or being constructed from Rio to Buenos Ayres, Monteylides and Valparaiso. The system will consist of 2,250 miles of submarine cable and 350 miles of land line.

Spain, Cuba and the United States.

Spain, Cuba and the United States.

(From the London Times, August 9.]

When we ventured a short time ago to conclude our remarks on the relations between Spain and Cuba by a hint as to the expediency of a compromise between two foes, neither of whom had anything to hope from a prolongation of hostinities, we only gave utterance to a conviction springing from our impartial survey of the case, without claiming the least knowlege as to any transaction of the nature we recommended being actually in contemplation. Since then, however, rumors have been affoat, grounded, we suppose, on something more solid than our original speculation, inducing a belief that negotiations for a cession of Cuba have been for more than two menths, and still are, pending. Spain, it is stated, is not unwilling to part with grounded, we suppose, on something more solid than our original specialiton, inducing a belief that negotiations for a cession of Cuba have been for more than two menths, and still are, pending. Spain, it is stated, is not unwilling to part with that island, and with the rest of her West India possessions, "for a consideration." The price she sets upon these colonies is put down at a round sum of £40,000,000, and she has already received offers to the extent of £16,000,000 and £20,000,000. The scheme, it is added, consists in opening a subscription among the wealthiest classes in Cuba for raise the sim required to redeem their island from Spanish threidom and to constitute it into an independent state. The government at Washington would take upon itself the stipulation of the terms of the contract, and give security for its findiment. The maneauves by which so complicated a piece of business would have to be brought to a happy and speedy termination could not remain long a secret, nor could they get wind without raising such an uproar as might considerably mar, without, however, averting the ultimate issue. "The rumor of the intended sale of Cuba," we are told, "has excited great discontent in the Spanish army," while, on the other hand, "the Cuban Junta (at New York) have formally protested against the proposed purchase." This is entirely according to precedent. The Spanish army is in honor bound to sheet the last drop of its blood to enforce the right of the crown of Castile to the "Pearl of the Antilles," and the Cuban Junta, as representatives of the insurgent cause in the issue, and not with gold. But, between the military panetillo of the former and the patrious fanaticism of the latter, there are the interests of boin countries and of their inhabitants to be consulted; and, above the mere implies of passion, lucer ought to be the control of sound reason. If it can be proved, as is indeed evident, that a separation of the latter, there are the interests of boin countries and of their inhabitants to be con

hack of a man we have the head of the Spanish administration, General Prim alone was credited with smiller tenery, yet hopeiess corruption appears to have been discovered in his own millitary departs have been discovered in his own millitary departs.

The German seamoth. Persections, A proposition, from Ermon vs. Soundanged, and a fine particularly addressed, and the support seamoth of the transmission of the control of all Central Europe to the monetary convention of all Central Europe to the convention of the Europe to the Central Europe to the Fandanian Central Europe

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Belgian Railway Question. The following is the text of the interesting des-patch addressed by M. Von Thile, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acting on behalf of Count Bis marck, to Baron Von Werther, Minister of Prussia

and of the North German Confederation at Vienna,

and of the North German Confederation at Vienna, relatively to the above incident:—

I learn from your confidential report of the 6th inst, that Count Brust had been informed and told you we had deemed the despatch of the Chancellor of the Empire concerning the France-German railways to be a non-amicable proceeding towards[Friests. In presence of the absolute reserve observed by the King's government in that after during its whole duration-reserve which it preserved to all its represence of the reserved to all its represence of the control of the complete thanked by more than one cabinet—the notice communicated to you by the Chancellor of the Empire could but surprise me. You yourself told Count Beust that you were wholly ignorant of the complaint attributed to you, and in corroboration thereof I am able to add that that piece of new could have been the result only of a mistake, for we found no reason to express any opinion whatever upon that despatch, too much spoken of by the press, but which had not been communicated to us by the Austrian Cabinet. Baron Munch Bellinkhausen has since read to me (on the lith inst.) another despatch from Count Beust, which called my attention to the fact that in two cases the King's government, that is to say, its representatives, have communicated to third parties despatches from another cabinet, what would be contrary to diplomatic usage. One of the two cases was concerning a despatch from Prince Gorichacow, who is not precisely designated; the other relating to the Austrian despatch of May I, relative to the seguitation on the France-Beigian railways. I have drawn a memoranodium on the remove the supplementation of the security of the other relating to the observations. relatively to the above incident:-

Proceedings in the Reichsrath-The Red

Book-Baron Beust's Foreign Policy. In the sitting of the Reichsrath Delegation on the 9th inst, the general debate upon the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was opened by a speech from Herr Venderstrass, the reporter of the committee. He was followed by Herr Spiegel, who discussed the contents of the Red Book, and recommended the maintenance of friendly relations with Prussia and Germany Herr Wickemourg approved the policy pursued by Count Buest, who, he said, was in favor of friend-ship with Prussia if the latter would only come for-Count Buest, who, he said, was in favor of friendship with Prussia if the latter would only come forward in a similar spirit. Herr Weichs criticised the
conclinatory tone adopted by the government towards Rome. He recommended the pursuance of a
policy of watchithess, and as regards Germany of
the utmost possible conclination. Herr Rechbauer
expressed a desire to see carried into effect the at
present unexecuted clause of the freaty of Prague.
He aiso stated himself to be apposed to the formation of a South German confederacy, and declared
that Anstria ought to waik hand in hand with united
Germany. Herr Ziennialkowski opposed an alitance
with Prussia on the ground that that Power preferred might to right. Austria, he added, should
only uphold justice and peace, and should not enterinto any siliances by which her internal peace
might be disturbed. Herr Arneth represented Prussia as being irreconclinate, in support of
which he mentioned the retention of Baron
von Werther as Prussian Minister in Vienna,
and the affair of the Usedom despatch, contrasting
with the tone adopted by Prussia the conciliatory
circular note of Baron Benst on the subject of
the despatch made public by the Austrian General
Staff, Count Reciberg defended the policy pursued
by him when in power in connection with the
Schleswig-Hoistein question. Herr Sturm demonstrated the identity of the interests of the two
haives of the Asiro Hungarian monarchy as regards foreign questions. He defended the attitude
of the German population of Austria, who desire
peace, but not union with Germany. Herr Kaiser endeavored to show the Preconcilable character of
Prussian politics and dwelt upon the differences exsting between the interests of Austria and Prussia,
He also pleaded in favor of the strict execution of
the treaty of Prague. After speeches from Herren
Figuly and Neumann, Herr Helferstorfer expressed
the opinion that forbeargace towards Rome was a
policy betiting Austria. He declared that Prussia
had never pursued towards Austria

bility of his position. He denied that the discussion of the Red Book by the delegation committees would create disquietude, and defended the publication of its contents, which were calculated to remove many misapprehensions. He contradicted an assertion that he had meddled with German affairs, or exercised any kind of pressure for the formation of a South German confederacy. He reiterated his former assertion, that no alliances whatever exist between Austria and other European Powers; but added:—"In France we have a good friend. It is, besides, a question whether Germany could help us if we required it. The French government up to the present he always shown itself iriendly towards no France sincerel entertains kindly symmer france sincerel entertains kindly symme

MEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Discharges in Bankruptey. The following persons were discharged last week on their own petitions:—Delos W. Gitchell, Joseph W. Currier, Henry Camp, Isaac W. Winn and Emil

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Rutter Habeas Corpus Case-Discharge of the Prisoner-Opinion of the Court.

Before Judge McCunn.
In the Matter of George E. Rutter, a pr The details of this case have already appeared in these columns. It is sufficient here to say that Rutter, as the President of the First National Bank of Tennessee, was entrusted with \$600,000 of the State School Fund. The bank afterwards failed and Rut-ter came to this city, which he made his residence. After the failure of the bank he was indicted by the Grand Jury of Davidson county, Tennessee, for larceny, breach of trust, conspiracy and embezzlement, as appears from the papers submitted to the court. Information of his whereabouts having reached Tennessee he was arrested, and a requisition from the evertor of that state was forwarded to Governor Hoffman for the rendition of the prisioner. Pending the issuing of the mandate of Governor Hoffman, Rutter was brought before Judge McCann on a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable on Friday. The proceedings of the court were reported in the Herald of yesterday. In discharging the prisoner from the custody of Superintendent kennedy the Court rendered the following opinion on the questions arising in the case:—

of Superimendent Kennedy the Court rendered th following opinion on the questions arising in the Case:

The return to the writ of habeas corpus, by me awarded it this matter, exhibits that the prisoner was arrested and is diamed by no authority whatever. The requisition produce from the Governor of Tennessee on the Governor of Net York might, if conformable to law, be made the basis of warrant for the arrest and detention of the prisoner, but of itself, and without more, affords no authority or justification for his imprisonments. So, likewise, the aribid the company of the arrest and detention of the prisoner, but of itself, and without more, affords no authority or justification for his imprisonments. So, likewise, the aribid the company of the state of the commission of an offence against the laws of that Common wealth. This paper, spart from being nothing more that the respectition of a romor, is fatally defective otherwise, in ont incorporating an authenticated copy of the charge or in dictment against the prisoner in the State of Tennessee. (Matter of Hayward, I Sandford, S.C. R., 702; er part Smith, 3 McLean; ex parte Thornton, 9 Texas; People vs Wright, I Caines, 213; Clark's case, 9 Wendell, 318;.) Thus, as appears on the lace of the return, the prisoner is believed on the office of the state of the s

Br Judge Jones. Chapman State Company vs. John Gatt.-Motion chapman Slate Company vs. John Gall.—Motion granted.
In the Matter, dc., of Emma Thompson to be discharged on habeas corpus.—Prisoner discharged on viving ball for \$100.
Charles Wolf vs. Isaac Scherrer et al.—Motion granted on terms.
Abed Wheeler et al vs. James French.—Motion directing the clerk of this Court to pay out moneys granted.
Patrick G. Meuth vs. Alfred E. Tillon et al.—Motion granted. Patrick G. Meuth vs. Afred E. Inion et al.,—Mollon granted.
Echoard Van Ness vs. Surah A. Taliaferro et al.—
Motion granted as to defendant.
James O'Bren, Sherif, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company.—Motion granted.
In the matter of Mary E. Grof.—Prisonet discharged.
Eleazer M. Corne vs. Frances M. Bizby.—Extra charged. M. Corne vs. Frances M. Bizby.—Extra allowance of fitty dollars granted. Frederick Hofman vs. Emilie Pasqudy—Motion granted and reference ordered. Rebecca Gray, Administratrix, de., vs. National Sieam Nastipation Company, de.—Motion granted. Louisa Woodbury vs. Henry Bute—Motion granted without costs. Frederick Peter vs. Mary Rosenthal—Motion for writ of inquiry granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT

Before Surrogate Tucker. Wills admitted during the week ending August 21:-Susan A. Place, John Alstyne, George M. Stewart, Edward M. Gormley. In the will of John Alstyne are the following benevolent bequests:—St. Paul's are the following benevolent bequests:—St. Paul's church, East Chester, \$15,000; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, \$20,000; New York Eye, and Bar Indramay, \$10,000; Society for the Relet of Indigent Aged Femnals, \$25,000; Orphans; Home, \$12,500; Institute for the Bland, \$10,000; Institute for Deaf and Dumb, \$20,000; St. Luke's Hospital, \$20,000; New York Hospital, \$26,000.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of Herman W. Ehrenthal, Mary Themer, Diedrich Roblis, Anna Biech, Henry T. Capen, Jane E. Cobb, Hugh McAdam, Duke Mullen, Harries Reed, John C. Bailey, Ann Marphy, John Kotta, Michael Galler, Edward Fields, John Shea, John Atkan, Rosalle Nieke, John Bosman, Rosalle Werthermer.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A Culifornian Learns That Canes With Bowels of Steel Are Regarded Differently Here Than On the Pacific Slope-How Lending One's Money Don't Pay For Dinner-Nevel Way of Settling the Dog Question-Justice to the

Before Judge Kelly. No possible attitude that the thermometer may each appears to have the slightest depressing effect upon crime. In the prisoners' box-and a cribbed, coffined and confined box it is—were huddled yester-day the same throng in numbers and for that matter the same in general appearance. It was the usual mongrei group of sore-headed and blear-eyed and battered and bruised spectmens of humanity, with admixtures of those of quasi respectability. Men, women and children, every age, sex and condition almost, made up the group. On the calendar there were fifty due cases. Of these thirty-four were charges of assault and battery, eighteen of petty larceny, one of malicious mischief, one of violating the Hotel act and one of seiling obsecue interature. Judge Kelly, usually slow and deliberative, nurried through these cases with lightning like rapidity, which had the one good effect of allowing those sentenced to terms of imprisonment to get away early from the heat and noisome wapors of their insular abodes up the East river. There was intie, however, of interest.

Californian Strockwood is a Cahiornian, and is accustomed to the free and easy ways of the lons in fuat far away State of superabondant good, earthquakes and vigilance committees. A lew days since he arrived in this city. He brought with him—in fact carried with him—a brace of revolvers and a sword cans. the same in general appearance. It was the usual

"What have you to say to the charge?" asked the Judge.

"I know nothing of any law interdicting the carrying of sword canes," he answered, "or, most assuredly I should have dispensed with carrying one." "ignorance of the law, you know, is no pies or justification," answered the "mage," attough it is a strongly mitigating circumstance in your favor. You should have informed yourself of the customs of the

should have intermed yourself of the customs of the country."
in other wors, coming to Rome, do as the Romans do " interrupted the culprit, "but, then, I man do " interrupted the culprit, "but, then, I man do " interrupted the culprit, "but, then, I man do " interrupted the guerd against " out or imposition in any shape."
"You can carry your essols, but the Court must fine you twenty-five dollars for carrying the sword cane," said the Judge, "were it not for the mitigating circumstances in your case the punishment would be much heavier. Protection of the lives of citizens compels every effort to be taken to put a stop to the reprehensible practice of carrying concealed weapons."
"Thank you for your elemency," said the Califor-

stop to the reprehensible practice of carrying concaied weapons."

"Thank you for your elemency," said the Californian," and paying over the stipulated sum of greenbacks he quietly remarked, "I am getting posted gradually, and paying as I go along."

A DINNER AND AFFRE ONLY, STANDARD SANDARD S

cashier, approaching the desk, "but I have no money."

"What do you mean, sir, by coming here and eating dinners without money?" asked the cashier in a tone not calculated to give tranquil digestion to the roast beef and etceteras the accused had just eaten.

"I'm a gentleman, sir," spoke up Mr. Perry, "I'il pay you in a day or so."

"That's played out," said the cashier, and Mr. Perry very shortly found himself in custody.

Mr. Martin P. Russeau, nead waiter, appeared as complainant against the prisoner, and told a story embodying the above facts.

"You say you were out of money?" said the Judge to him.

"Exactly so. I had loaned my money out."

"Who to?"

"Who to?"
"Principally to a lawyer."
"You ought not to suffer very much for the sins of omission of a lawyer," said the Judge. "The Court will be lenient, and sentence you ten days to the Otty Prison."

AFTER DOGS.

James Edwards was charged with stealing two dog whips, belonging to John Madden, of 713 Sixth avenue. The charge was very clearly sustained.

"Why did you steal these whips?" asked the

Judge.
"It's dog days sir."
"Well, what has that to go with it "

"Well, what has that "Well, what has that "Very much."
"Explain then."
"You see there is no drowning dogs now, at dog ponds, and no muzzling them, and the Board of Health won't do anything, and I was going in to protect myselt."

The protect many self. "Penitentiary for the self-way of the self-way of

Health won't do anything, and I was going in to protect mysell."

"And so you are airaid of dogs?"

"Ferribly."

"Weil, then, Pil send you to the Penitentiary for one month till dog days are over."

AN EXPLANATION.

In a recent case coming before this court it will be remembered that a certain Irish lady, who had been found guilty of robbery, in explaining her antecedents, stated that she had been living for the past four years in the family of a Connecticut clergyman. It was stated that the Judge in passing sentence expressed a doubt as to which would be the most demoralizing, to send the woman back to the clergyman or to the Penitentiary, and chose the latter. A very nice point upon the subject of demoralization was involved in this decision. From the printed report the inference would be that the Judge thought the minister might have a dangerously demoralizing influence over the woman. The Judge meant to express his fears that by sending the woman back to her ministerial employer she might have a demoralizing effect upon him and his family. Justice plainly required that this correction should be made.

MIS CELLANEOUS CASES.

John Ferguson took thirty-four pairs of children's

be made.

John Ferguson took thirty-four pairs of children's shoes to make up, belonging to David S. Kane, of 122 Fifth street, and failed to return them. Having made an effort to sell them for twelve cents a pair he was arrested. He was sent three months to the Peniteniary to give him a clear conception of the broad principles of meum et nums. John Connell and Charles Clark robbed Thomas S. Madden of fourteen dollars by that peculiar process in which Jack Sheppard made nimself famons in the criminal calendar. They were each sentenced for four months to the same institution. Annie Kirkwood stole a pawn ticket for a feather bed. It was thought she needed a month's sojourn on Blackwell's island. John Fieming stole fifteen dollars from the trunk of Julia Nugent, of No. 309 Madison street, and was sent to the Workhouse for three months. Edward Messon was commissioned to sell kindling wood and collect bills for Adam Schaffer, No. 545 Sixth avenue. He did very well as far as seiling and collecting were concerned, but failed to make any cash returns. He was sent ten days to the City Prison. Mary Ann Voss and Mary Ann Williams were caught shoplifting at the store No. 43 Chambers street. They were each sent four months to the Workhouse. The last Mary Ann was before the Judge a week before, but the Judge's commisseration for an infant in arms spared her then, but did not prove very profitable. He was sent one month to the Penitentiary. Robert Waring was fined thirty dollars for assaulting Jacob Volk.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAR ACCIDENT .- Yesterday Charles Lambert, aged seven years, of No. 548 Hudson street, was run over and slightly injured by car No. 30 of the Eighth ave-nue railroad line.

MORTUARY STATISTICS .- The returns made to the Board of Health show that for the week ending yes-terday noon there were in the city 592 deaths, against 587 for the previous week, 310 births and 270 per-

SERIOUS RESULTS OF A FALL.—August Miller, aged twenty-four years, of No. 82 Suffolk street, while at work on a new building, No. 800 East Six-teenth street, fell from the fourth to the first door yesterday and sustained severe injuries. A Sallors' Fight.—At two o'clock yesterday

foot of Vesey street, during which William Hanges received a slight wound, which was dressed by Po-lice Surgeon McDonald, after which he left for his snip. morning two sailors had an altercation on the pier

CATGOLIC FESTIVAL AT STATEN ISLAND. -A grand festival of the Catholic Association of Rossville, Staten Island, will take place on Tuesday at Elm Park, S. i. The joyous participants will proceed to the restive scene from Dey street at all bours of the day by steamboat.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The intense heat of the past two days has had a serious effect upon the streets of the city. In densely populated neighborhoods, occupied by the poorer classes, the gutters are reexing with deadly odors and disgusting stenches. The health officials are aiarmed in consequence, and are nesitating as to the course to pursue in the premises. It has been suggested that the most effective way to cleanse the gutters would be to turn on the Croton water and wash the decomposing animal and vegetable matter that threatens the health of the city into the sewers.

Recognized are true Rasse Greece, Princ. Compliants.

ROUGHS AT THE BARGE OFFICE PIER.—Complaints are being made of the admission of runners for ratiroads and boarding houses to the barge office piers roads and boarding bouses to the barge office piers while cabin passengers are landed from European steamers. Yesterday as the Santiago de Cuba was disembarking her cabin passengers a gentleman who came from Copenhagen, Denmark, was grossly insuited and his life endangered by these roughs, and the superintendent of this steamship line, who sought to protect the passenger, was roughly driven off the pier by these runners. This occurrence was immediately made known to the Surveyor of the Port, and either he or the Collector should order an investigation and correct the evil complained of.

Coroners inourests.—An inquest was held res-CORONERS' INQUESTS. - An inquest was held yes-terday by Coroner Schirmer, at the Morgue, over the remains of Charles Theodore, a German, aged sev-enty-six years, who had been found in an insensible

remains of Charles Theodore, a German, aged seventy-six years, who had been found in an insensible condition on the 19th inst. and died on Friday night from apopiexy of the brain. Verdict in accordance. Coroner Flynn was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at the Morgue over the remains of a newborn infant which had been left in a stateroom of the steamer Chauncey Vibbard by a man and woman who had registered themselves as Mr. Christy and wife. The woman became very ill during the day in her stateroom, but left the boat at Newburg. A post-mortem examination will be held to determine whether the child was born alive or not.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at Believue Hospital over the remains of John Towner4 a native of England, aged twenty, who fell down an embankment in Fourth avenue on the 19th inst. and died yesterday from pyemia. Deceased had been discharged as cured, but returned again to die. A verdict of death from accidental causes was duly rendered.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital on the body of Frederick Doraizon, a German, wao on the 20th uit. fell through a hatchway at No. 451 Broadway and broke his leg. Death occurred on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of Ellen White, aged twennine vears, and a native of Ireland, who was committed to the Tombs on the 19th inst. for intoxication, and died yesterday from the effects of her intemperance. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Andrew Telhaver, a German aged 30 committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a scuttle ladder, at 183 Third street, where he was discovered in a bendant attitude. The motive of the

sed is not known, although he had resided the nouse for some time.

The body of Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, the colored woman, whose death is alleged to have been produced by bodyon administered by her husband George, were yesterday exhumed and taken to the Morgue, where a searching examination will be held by Professors Doremus and Chandler. The action of the Caroner depends greatly on their report.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

20000000 ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT .- Peter Riley was resterday taken before Judge Kelly, at the Tombs charge of stabbing in the breast with a knife Finestill. The injuries fortunately were very . He was held to answer the charge.

THE GREENWICH STREET BURGLARY,-William Farley was yesterday arrested on a charge of being implicated in the late burglary and robbery of the distillery of Balch & Brothers, 129 Greenwich stress of which the full particulars have been already given in the Herald, including the arrest and comminent of two other alleged burglers, believed to have been involved in the analy. The accused was held to answer the charge,

HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Junk Dealer and a Child Shot by a Ship Captain-The Mob Attempt to Lynch Him. About three o'clock yesterday the habitues of the ower part of Dover street, in the Fourth ward, were thrown into feverish excitement over a supposed double murder and an attempt to lynch the guitty party. The wildest rumors were circulated through the ward, and as the particulars spread from mouth to mouth among the immense crowd who quickly congregated they were enlarged upon the generally accepted story was that until one man and a woman had been killed outright and the perpetrator lynched by the populace.

Inquiries made at the station house in Oak street, however, resulted in securing a detailed statement of the circumstances of the transaction. From the statements of Mrs. Mary O'Toole, of No. 10 Dover street, who has an appie stand opposite No. 158 South street; of the captain of the ship Pacific Samuel Foss, of South Seventh street, Williamsburg; officer Thomas Cogan, who made the arrest and others, it appears that about three o'clock Mr. O'Toole proceeded to the end of pier 37, at the foot of Dover street, at which the Pacific is lying, and finding a barrel of phosphate of lime broken open, took a shovelful out and carried it to her stand. A ew minutes later she sent a boy, whose name has not been ascertained, for another shovelful. Foss. who observed the boy appropriating the lime, rushed out of the ship armed with a loaded cane, and com menced a vigorous attack upon the young pifferer, Foss says, with the small end of the stick. After whipping the boy, he turned upon Mrs. O'Toole, wh had received the stolen property, and was pommell-ing ner severely, when John Harrison, Jr., a juni dealer, residing at No. 236 Madison street, and doing business at No. 157 South street, and others, rushe n to save the woman from what they considered ar unnecessary and brutal attack. In the melec Foss

business at No. 157 South street, and others, rushed in to save the woman from what they considered an unnecessary and brutal attack. In the melee Foss drew a tweive barrelled revolver and discharged three shots at Harrison, one of which took effect in his breast, penetrating the lungs; the second entering the groin, and the third passing wide of the mark and entering the groin of a little girl aged eleven years, named Delia Adams, of No. 108 Roosevelt street, who happened to be near as a spectator of the fracas.

When the afray lirst commenced between the Captain and the woman and boy officer Cogan was at pier No. 38, and surried down with all possible despatch. He arrived just at the moment that the third shot had been fired, and selzing Foss wrenched the weapon from his grasp and took him into custody. Harrison after receiving the wounds rushed into his store and immediately came out and made an assault upon Foss. A number of Harrison's friends who had collected picked up some weights from the counter and hurled them at Foss, who was being borne off by officer Cogan. One of the missiles struck him on the left temple and indicted a wound that bled profusely. Another struck the officer between the shoulders, indicting slight injuries. By this time the crowd had been largely increased, and a rush was made for Foss, with the evident intention of rescuing him from the officer and lynching him. A number of longshoremen coming up assisted the officer and kept back the mob, who yelled, "Lynch him! throw him in the river!" Foss was asfely escorted to the station house and locked up.

Harrison was put into a wagon by his friends and conveyed to his residence, where surgeons were called to attend him. They failed to extract the balis, and pronounce one of his wounds probably mortal. At six o'clock last night he was sinking rapidly, and but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the poince. Her wound is severe.

Foss states that his ship, which is owned by william Nei

are the only parties who were near the captain.

Representatives of the owners of the vessel called at the station house about six o'clock and had an interview with Foss, who made the above statements. They represent him to be a quiet, sober and industrious man, who has been in Mr. Neison's employ for three years. He is aged about forty vears and has a wife and family residing in Williamsburg. Harrison is aged forty years, a native of Iroland, in affiuent circumstances, and has a wife and three children. Sergeant Kelly and the police of the ward bear testimony to his good character, and express the belief that in the part he took he was prompted by his better feelings to protect the weak against the strong.

the strong.

Later in the evening Coroner Flynn proceeded to the residence of the wounded man, and, empanelling a jury, took his ante-mortem statement, as follows:—

Ny name is John Harrison, residing at 236 Madison streat; I believe I am about to die and have no hope of recovering from my injuries; this afternoon. August 21, I was standing in my store, No. 157 South street; the prisoner, here now (Samuel Foss), was beating a boy in front of my store, in the middle of the street; he had a loaded stick; he struck him several times with It; he then turned on a poor woman who keeps an apple stand in front of 188 South street and struck her repeatedly with the loaded stick; I went out to prevent his beating the woman; I took noid of him by the collar of his coat to keep him until a police officer should come; while I held him he shot me twice with a pisto; leeling myself wounded I struck him; he fired several shots, two of which took effect on me; I also heard that he snot a girt; I was then brought home in Mr. Waydel's wagon.

Dr. William Shine testified that he examined the wounds of Harrison, and found himpsuffering from two pistos shot wounds, one in the left groin, which though dangerous is not likely to be fatal. The second is on the left side of the chest, between the first and second ribs and one inch to the left of the os steruum. The ball has entered the substance of the left lung. This latter wound, in the opinion of Dr. Shine, may prove fatal.

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these facts.

The vertice of the jury was in accordance with these facts.

At eleven o'clock last night both of the victims were still living. The girl Delia Adams, who was supposed to have been but slightly wounded, it is be circyed will die. The physicians have no hope for the recovery of either of the parties wounded.

THE LINCOLY MONUMENT FUND.

Letter from the Treasurer. SHARON SPRINGS, August 18, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

While sojourning for a few days at this watering place a friend has called my attention to a commu-nication without signature in the Harallo asking for information as to the Lincoln Monument Fund. It is but a short time since I published in most of funds collected, and since that time no subscriptions have been received; but for the information of your

have been received; but for the information of your correspondent and the public I will state that a contract was some time since made with H. K. Brown, one of our most celebrated sculptors and the author of the Washington monument in Union square. Mr. Brown has aiready finished a plaster cast of our lamented President, which was exhibited to the committee, accepted by them and sent to the foundry to be east in bronze, and when finished, as it soon will be, I think it will not only meet the expectations and wishes of the many friends of President Lincoln, but will add another wreath to the brow of the artist who designed it.

It will perhaps quiet the nerves of your anonymous correspondent to know that Mr. Brown has aiready received \$10,000 on account of his contract, and that the balance of the funds, which amounts to about \$11,000, is invested in registered United States five-twenty bonds; and, further, that I have studiously avoided having any of the funds in my hands, having requested Mr. John B. Artnur, Secretary of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, to receive the subscriptions, invest the amount in government bonds, entering the subscriber's name on a book kept for that purpose, which, bythe-by, is well worth seeing; and if the writer alluded to has ever sent in any subscription its, or has even subscribed and paid his one dollar, he will there find his name beautifully written.

CITY POLITICS.

Falling off in the Folitical Excitement-The Effect of the fleated Term-Fresh Dangers Three ceiling Tammany-The Belmont Af-fair-The Action of the Tweed Democratio Association of the Seventh Ward-The Supervisorship.

The sudden rise of the thermometer has indefinitely postponed all active operations in affairs ponitical. There is, of course, a corresponding fall or luil in the initiatory movements set on foot a few weeks ago for an early contest over the State. Both parties—the party in power and the new party that is organized to test Tammany's supremacy in the municipal government—are, it may almost be said literally, as well as metaphorically, resting on their oars. The Tammany chiefs and all their most trusted henchmen have returned to the Branch, Sar-atoga, Newport, &c., and resigned them-selves under the perspiratory influences of old, but certainly a rejuvenated Sol, to another, term of the dolce far niente, and to a total disregard of all things that may tend to any further excite-ment and consequent aggravation of the heated term, under which even the politician, holding, as regards the genus homo, some relation to the in the animal kingdom, whose skins or consciences nothing can penetrate—even they have taken a further lease of their "retreats," and will not show hemselves until some fail takes place in the thermometer. There is therefore very little to chronicid either as to changes on the slate or of the new exertions of new rivals or aspirants after the offices to

KERPING THINGS QUIET. As we before noted there is an evident desire on the part of the Tammany folks to keep things as quiet as possible. They are telegraphed of breakers anead, and they are endeavoring to keep the old ship as close-hauled to the wind as possible. The object of those who are present in command is to weather the threatened storm, with the loss, it may be, of some sail, spars and rigging, but at all events to give her over in manageable condition to the chief pilot, who is at present making all haste to re-

sume command of the old craft. THE BELMONT AFFAIR.

It was, under all the circumstances, a bold stroker of the chief suchem at such a crisis to discount the late chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Belmont, who has hitherto insisted upon "shent per shent" in all little matters in which he was a negotiator. But the die is cast and the "August" Beimont is a "pariah," as "ali his fathers" were from the new democratic dispensation as announced by William M. Tweed, chief sachem or rabbi of the Tammany temple.

There is something more than the bill of charges presented to the public in the resolutions adopted at the Tweed Democratic Association of the Seventh ward on Thursday evening last, to instigate to the initiatory movement of the Soventh warders. This is a very new organization—is in fact a "banner" guard, politically speaking, if with which and for which it has been initiated, may prove of great service to the city at large in a political point of view, and that is in a direction that embraces almost every public good. But the fact is, according to the resolutions of the Tweed Bemocratic Association, that Mr. Belimon?'s further continuance. In the chair of the Democratic National Continuation of the Great of the offeat of General Mcciellan in one presidential campaign and of the defeat of Seymour in another, will nevitably lead to the defeat of Governor Hoffman's campaign and first properties of Governor Hoffman's campaign and service of Governor Hoffman, if the spirit of the resolutions, so far as bouched upon, it is a criterion to judge unitions, so far as bouched upon, is a criterion to judge unitions, contains, the the postscript of a lany's letter, the whole kernal of the matter, affirming, as the association does, that Mr. Belmont should be invited to retire, and that Mr. Belmont should be invited to retire, and that Mr. Belmont should be invited to retire, and that Mr. Bis is the whole pith and substance of the resolutions. The Sevenia warders are moved in the motives. They are anxious to shake of their shoulders the incebt, in the form of most inefficient, incompetent and unpopular ward representations that they have for years past labored under, and many of the most respectable men of the ward, in organizing to effect that object if possible, have incompetent and unpopular ward representations that they have for years past labored under, and organizing to effect that object if possible, have different properties and the interest of his party to encourage the particular resolution is but another evidence of the most respectable men of the ward, in organizing to effect that object if possible, have defeated as the content of the sevent of the first that many will have to ward for its most unit of the s

At the last general meeting of the French Society of Therapeutics, Dr. Caffe in the chair, various spiendid specimens of tinctorial substances were produced, and among them coralline, which, since the duced, and among them coralline, which, since the late serious charges brought against it, has been subjected to numerous experiments. It was proved at the sitting that it was perfectly innocuous, and that a workman of the Gooeins had painted both his arms with a solution of it with impunity. The only cause of danger might be the arseniate of alumina, they use as a mordant in order the better to fix the beautiful color of coralline. It may not be uninteresting to ladies to know what they wear in their "chignon." The hair composing them is broughted over from Caffreland and the uncivilized parts of America, that of the German peasant women, and of those of all countries that have died in the hospitals, being insufficient to meet the demand. All this hair is taken to a place near Regent's Park, London, where it is subjected to a process of purification, but the stench it spreads about far and wide is so insuferable that the establishment is about to be closed as a nuisance. An easy and cheap plan for stocking unproductive land with forest trees has been hit upon in Auvergne. It simply consists in sowing, say ten kilos. of pine or other seed on the soil, such as it is, without any previous preparation. The only thing to be done afterwards is to keep a nock of sheep on the ground for a week or a fortage, about the middle of April, the weather being moderately warm and damp. Poultry are now fed at a small cost in some parts of France in the following way:—A large cage, containing some 300 fowls, is wheeled to a newly ploughed field. There is manifested to a newly ploughed field. There the prisoners are let out and they spend the day in a cratching and picking up the earth worms. In the evening they are relet out and they spend the day in a cratching and picking up to earth worms. In the evening they are driven back to the cage again and wheeled home. We should not, however, forget to state that ponitry fed on worms lay e did specimens of tinctorial substances were produced, and among them coralline, which, since the